THE QUESTION FOR VOTES. the question presented for the suffrages of the citizens is whether the business affairs of the city should be managed by men selected on account of their fitness for the positions for which they are

State politics.

arties as such. It recognizes the value of eral or State policy; but it appeals to citizens of all political parties to unite with them for the purpose positical parties to unite with them for the purpose of placing the management of the business affairs of the municipality in the hands of agents selected on account of their character and qualifications for the places to which they may be assigned, and whose sole object shall be to accomplish the best results for the city at large, acting in the interests of all chizens, without respect to party, and not using their offices for the aggrandizement or advantage of any political organization.

This principle for which they contend had been acted upon and with most profitable results prior to the adportion of the amended Constitution, and before the separation of municipal from State and Federal elections. It had received the approval of the Republican party as early as the year 1883, and had been applied in the city of Brooklyn. There, there was in office a Mayor, elected by the votes of citiens of all parties, whose term of office was expiring in the year 1883.

A PRECEDENT FOR NON-PARTISANSHIP.

sembled to nominate for the suffrages of their

fellow-citizens a candidate for Mayor and seven candidates for Aldermen-at-large proclaimed the following as fundamental propositions:

"First—Questions of National or State politics have to-day no proper place in the selection of candidates for our municipal offices, nor in the practical administration of our municipal business.

"Second—The successful conduct of the affairs of our city depends upon the election to office of men of tried integrity and proved capacity, who will not use the power and patronage attached to their positions for factional or partisan ends, but manase the public business according to essentially the same methods they would employ in the honest and efficient conduct of their private business; therefore, "Resolved, That the delegates to this convention, in voting for candidates for the offices named, do so with the distinct understanding that such candidates, in accepting their nomination, pledge themselves unreservedly to support and promote these fundamental principles."

INDORSEMENT OF MR. LOW.

To insure success the co-operation of citizens without respect to party is necessary, and while such co-operation might be expected for candidates selected for their character and fitness, pledged to the execution of their offices in the interest of the city at large and not for the benefit of any political organization, no such co-operation could be expected in support of a supp

reaction.

The Citizens Union, therefore, as representatives of citizens of all political beliefs in National issues, proceeded to put in nomination candidates selected solely with reference to their character and fitness for the positions assigned them, whose record and character was such as to justify public confidence in their assurance that their offices would be used only in the interest of the city at large, and not for the benefit of any political organization.

THE UNION'S CANDIDATE.

Their first act after conferences with men of all political faiths who desired good government for the city was to fix their choice for the chief executive officer upon a man who in their judgment and in the judgment of a great body of their fellowcitizens filled all the requirements to insure as perfect an administration of the business affairs of the great city as could possibly be expected. The man of their selection is the logical candidate of the situation. He is a man in the prime of life, of liberal education, of broad views, of great executive ability, who was born and whose life to this time has been spent within the limits of the great city: a man of great experience in municipal administration, who has served two terms as Mayor of the City of Brooklyn; whose administration has received the cordial indorsement not only of the Republican party, but of citizens of every shade of political faith; a man who of late years has been a resident of the city of New-York, widely known and respected among all our citizens of every station in life; one who had the confidence of the artisans and manual laborers as well as that of those engaged in trade and commerce and of professional men; a man who had been selected on account of his character and high attainments as the president of our oldest institution of learning; a man who had been appointed by a Republican Governor as one of the Commissioners to frame the charter for the proposed greater city, and who has given to that work, as to every work to which he has laid his hand, the most concelentious, painstaking devotion; in National politics a Republican—this man was selected as a candidate of the citizens of the greater city, without pespect to party, as the legical candidate for its that Governor as one of the Commissioners and who has given to that work, as to every work to which he has laid his hand, the most concelentious, painstaking devotion; in National polities a Republican—this man was selected as a candidate of the citizens of the greater city, without pespect to party, as the legical candidate for its that Governor as cone of the Commissioners and the control of the citizens of the greater city, without pespect to party, as the legical candidate for its chief executive officer. the great city as could possibly be expected. The

THE OFFICE SOUGHT THE MAN.

It was a case where the man did not seek office. but the office sought the man, and when the pro-posal was first made to him he was unwilling to entertain it. While he fully approved the platform of the Citizens Union as being in substance the platform upon which he had served two terms as Mayor of the City of Brooklyn, the only condition upon which he would entertain the proposition was that it should appear that there was such a pop-

that it should appear that there was such a popular demand for his candidacy as would impose a duty upon him as a citizen to accept, and that such candidacy would be a unifying force among the friends of good government.

Not deterred by this rebuff, the Citizens Union proceeded to obtain for their proposed candidate the evidence demanded, and the partial canvass of a portion of the city of New-York alone resulted in the obtaining of signatures of upward of 100,000 of the voters of this city, without respect to party, asking for his nomination and election. These signatures were in addition to the enrolled members of the Citizens Union, amounting at that time to upward of 25,000.

This evidence was laid before the candidate, and

upward of 25,000.

This evidence was laid before the candidate, and satisfied him that in the existing emergency, in view of this unprecedented popular demand for his candidacy, it became a public duty to sacrifice all other considerations and yield to this demand. He was accordingly put in formal nomination, and accepted the nomination so tendered to him, and we are here to-night to ratify the nomination of the Hon. Seth Low as the first Mayor of Greater New-York.

REPUBLICAN PRECEDENTS IGNORED. Contrary to the declared policy of the Republican party, as declared in their convention of 1883, when ndersed Mr. Low's administration and proin the Constitutional Convention, which separated municipal from State and Federal elections, to the and that the business affairs of this great munici-pal corporation might be managed free from the control of National politics, the managers of the Republican organization of this great city have

After Dinner Take Hood's Pills. Ald assimilation of food, assist digestion, prevent and oure constipation. Get HOOD'S. 25c. of druggists or C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY. Used by people of refinement

for over a quarter of a century.

The issue is plain, clear and incapable of being becured. The struggle is between the citizens of ing the success of Tammany Hall, the organization which they profess to oppose. They have put in the field to defeat, if possible, the people's choice a candidate who is so closely allied to the "Boss" who controls the action of the machine in business and personal relations, as well as in politics, as to make it plain to every one that he is there solely to serve the luterests of the "Boss." This action has already disrupted their party in New-York, as well as in Brooklyn.

the hall when Mr. Larocque ended his address, but the chairman introduced Carl Schurz, prom-

evening. He spoke as follows:

Fellow Citizens: Permit me to address to you a few very plain and sober remarks. There are certain truths and precepts which, whenever you state them, seem so very simple, self-evident, and commanding that nobody dares to contradict them; but which are so easily and so quickly overlooked and forgotten that they cannot be repeated too cannestly and too often. One of them is that the citizen who puts his vote into the ballot box performs an act which affects not only his own interests, but the interests of his neighbors, his fellow-beings, sometimes thousands and millions of them, for weal or woe: therefore, the suffrage is a trust of the most important character confided to him; thus if he exercises the power thus intrusted to him against his own convictions as to what is best for the common good, or even if he exercises it thoughtlessly, inconsiderately, without taking the trouble of satisfying himself to the best for the common good, he is faithers to his highest duty as a citizen, for fying himself to the best of an power and the tunities as to what is best for the common sche is faithless to his highest duty as a citizen, he commits an act which is in the last degree principled and immoral—a flagrant offence again

THE DUTY BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

Let us look at the duty before us from the point Here is this new creation of Greater New-York, not only the greatest city in the Republic, but one of the greatest in the world in point of extent, population, wealth, commercial importance, etc. Greater New-York is now to receive at our hands its first municipal government. It will be one of the most important and most conspicuous experiments in municipal government on a large scale based upon universal suffrage. As the Republic of the United States received in a large sense its first character through the election of its first President. George Washington, so this new municipality will receive its first character through its first municipal government with the first Mayor of Greater New York at the head of it. The election of this government is to show, so far as one election can show it, how much the people of this great city are capable of governing themselves well. That first government will for a series of years have to take care, so far as a government can, of the health, the comfort, the public education—in short, of those interests which are nearest to the persons and hearts of more than three millions of people, hundreds of thousands of whom hardly ever see the green fields outside, their node lives being spent on these city streets, within these city walls.

AN UNCOMMONLY GRAVE ONE. public, but one of the greatest in the world in

AN UNCOMMONLY GRAVE ONE

The trust power exercised by the voter in helping to give this great city its first government is, therefore, an uncommonly grave one. He who chine shout, substituted Mr. Tracy a few days bevotes this or that ticket without conscientiously weighing for himself the reasons for and against, merely because some one has ordered him to do thus and so, or merely because he wants to be one of this or that crowd, violates his duty in a situation of extraordinary gravity, and commits an uncommonly believe against himself and his fellow-citizens. If ever, the most unovejudiced, candid and careful consideration of all the circumstances surrounding us is now imposed upon us as a secred and solemn obligation. There is an unusual abundance of tickets presented for our choice. In choosing between them we shall, as prudent men, consider not only what they promise to do and profess to be, but what they really are, whom they represent, what company they keep. When we know that we shall be able to tall what kind of government they will likely give us. If elected. merely because some one has ordered him to do

There are four sets of candidates demanding serious consideration. Look at the Tammany ticket first. The men on that ticket, I take it, are personally unknown to most of us. But we do know whom they represent and what company they keep. We do know that Tammany Hall has given the old city of New-York a series of the most inefficient, corrupt and rapactous municipal governments the world has ever seen.

BLACKMAIL AND PUBLIC PLUNDER. We do know that Tammany Hall would not give at the proposition that he will wager his immortal at the proposition that he will wager his immortal soul as well as his bottom dollar on Mr. Tracy's the city good government without ceasing to exist for the simple reason that Tammany Hall is, to express it mildly, an association of politicians for express it mildly, an association of politicians for united support at the public expense and for the enrichment of its leaders by blackmail and public piunder. This is practically the substance of Tammany's being, notwithstanding all the elaborate political patforms, promises and professions it puts forth. Such an organization might put fortage the result would be virtually always the same. It makes weak, sickly, nervous, freefind women strong, healthy, amiable wives. All any expectation of being elected. Why, in the very convention in which Mr. Tracy was nominated. Mr. Platt's mouthpiece openly confessed that Mr. Tracy would be withdrawn in certain contingencies. The put is put the result would be virtually always the same. It makes weak, sickly, nervous, freefind women strong, healthy, amiable wives. All any expectation of being elected. Why, in the very convention in which Mr. Tracy was nominated. Mr. Platt is mouthpiece openly confessed that Mr. Tracy would not consult Mr. Platt as to a the Citizens Union would consult Mr. Platt as to a new candidate to be nominated in his place. It was announced that Mr. Tracy would remain candidate to be nominated in his place. It was announced that Mr. Tracy would remain candidate to be nominated in his place. It was announced that Mr. Tracy was nominated. Mr. Platt is mouthpiece openly confessed that Mr. Platt himself could no longer the names of well-known good men upon its ticket. But this time Tammany seems not even to have tried. If the Tammany seems not even to have tried, if the Tammany seems not even to have tried. If the Tammany seems not even to have tried, if the Tammany seems not even to have tried, if the Tammany seems not even to have tried, if the Tammany seems not even to have tried, if the Tammany seems not even to have tried, if the Tammany seems not even to have tried, if the Tammany seems not even to have tried, if the Tammany seems not even to have tried, if the Tammany seems not even to have tried, if the Tammany seems not even to have tried, if th

the Tammany braves have themselves become seriously frightened at the evident significance of the Tammany nominations. They think it was not expedient to proclaim quite so defiantly that Greater New-York is, in case of a Tammany victory, to be merely an enlarged pasture for the Tammany erowd. But the mischled is done, the intention is clear, and no change of candidate would help the Tammany case. Every elizen of New-York who has eyes to see or a mind to understand knows that every vote for the Tammany ticket is a vote to deliver Greater New-York bound hand and foot to the tender mercles of Richard Croker, John of Sheehan and their mercenaties, who are now all the more hungry, as for years they have been on short rations.

Hew could such an organization as Tammany frequently succeed in getting control of the munici-pal government? We remember it well. The Democratic party had a large majority in this

WHY THEY WERE NOMINATED. And they were nominated not for the reason that

they were individually Republicans or Democrats, but simply for the reason that they were thought but simply for the reason that they were thought fit to perform the duties to be performed, and that they had now in the community positions respectable enough to entitle them to the confidence of their fellow-clitzens. Such are the candidates of the Citizens Union. Their candidate for Mayor was first in the field. But he was not formally nominated and did not accept that nomination until to a call for a popular expression as to whether his candidates was desired, for more than one hundred thousand citizens had responded in the affirmative with their signatures. Republicans, Demourals and Independents. This was accordingly a direct expression of the popular mind. It was expected by some that the Republican organization, too, would take him as its candidate as so many thousands of individual Republicans had done.

But the Republican organization, although professing to be intensely hostile to Tammany Hall, acted otherwise. It nominated a ticker of its own. At its need stands General Tracy, And of him as of the same test as to the candidates of other parties be applied to him. Who is he? A gendleman of high respectability, of many excellent qualities, and a fine record of public service. But what does he represent? It is said that he represents the Republican party, I deny it. On many other occasions he might honorably represent the Republican party, but the man at the head of the Republican machine. Senator Thomas C. Platt. I affirm here only what everybody knows.

NO POPULAR CALL FOR GENERAL TRACY.

NO POPULAR CALL FOR GENERAL TRACY. There was no popular call for General Tracy. Mr. chine short, substituted Mr. Tracy a few days before the Republican convention and put his nomination through in the most approved machine fashion. I risk nothing in saying that had Mr. Platt and his machine permitted the real sentiment of the Republican rank and file to have a free voice in the Republican rank and file to have a free voice in the Republican rank and file to have a free voice in the Republican rank and file to have a free voice in the Republican rank and file to have a free voice in the Republican party, with the most important part of the Republican press, stands by Mr. Low to-day.

For what purpose then has Mr. Platt nominated General Tracy? For the purpose for which a candidate is ordinarily nominated—the purpose of electing him? I deny it. In the face of the number of Republicans supporting Mr. Low he can certainly have no such expectation. I know Mr. Platt says he has, for it will not do for him to rocak other wise. Some days ago Mr. Platt declared he wished he was as sure of saivation as he was that General Tracy would be the first Mayor of Greater New-York. It is quite possible that Mr. Platt is a sure of the one thing as of the other. Still, a few days later he began to hedge, saying that he would stake all his worldly possessions on Mr. Tracy's election if the conditions now existing remained so until Election Day.

A SAFE PREDICTION.

I suppose he will go on hedging until he arrives election if Mr. Tracy gets more votes than any-body else. That will be a perfectly safe prediction,

GRAND PIANOS UPRIGHT FORM STEINWAY & SONS desire to

make formal announcement of a most important invention in upright piano building, viz.: the application to their upright instruments of the principles of their grand piano construction.

Senator Guy spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman: In connection with the auggestion of Police Justice Murray, Mr. McManus and others, I have been appointed to notify the chairman of this meeting and the citizens here assembled that the Home Rule Democracy, representing many thousands of Democrats who have thrown off the yoke of machine tyranny and believe in honest and clean socramment, and who believe that the future welfare of this metropolis is the paramount issue of this campaign, have to-night indorsed the nomination of Seth Low for Mayor of Greater New-york. Heretofore the term upright grand has signified merely a large upright prano, but Steinway & Sons' recent patents justify them in stating that their invention gives the word a new meanings, named no seth Low for Mayor of Greater New-Fellow-citizens, a few weeks age a plain citizens of this metropolis, on the invitation of 130,000 voters, had the hardlinood, without consulting the personal wishes of any political dictator, to accept that nomination, and fired the gan heard around the world. It precipitated a conflict from which there can be no withdrawal, and the end of which must mean either the utter degradation of American little political dictator, to accept that nomination, and fired the gan heard around the world. It precipitated a conflict from which there can be no withdrawal, and the end of which must mean either the utter degradation of American little political dictator, to accept that nomination, and fired the gan heard around the world. It precipitated a conflict from which there can be no withdrawal, and the end of which must mean either the utter degradation of American little political dictator, to accept that nomination, and fired the gan heard around the world. It precipitated a conflict from which there can be not without consulting the personal distance of the personal distance of the s meaning; namely, grand pianos in The Issues raised are those which are accepted upright form.

Hereafter STEINWAY & SON will manufacture only grand pianos, and grand pianos in upright form.

WAREROOMS:

to possess—excelled Mr. Low. This has been so universally recognized that at the mament when the charter for Greater New-York was adopted those whose principal aim was good government for the new municipality, without distinction of partix, instinctively turned to Mr. Low as the natural candidate, and the only question was whether he would accept the office. It is a matter of general congratulation that he will. As to the rest of the ticket, Mr. Fairenild, the Meal controller. Mr. Schumann, a highly respected business man, who has meritoriously discharged public duties before, and their associates match the character of the leader.

Secondly what do these candidates represent. What company do they keep? I ask you to real the worls of the mon composing the body that make the nominations and compare them with the names on the roll of the Tammany convention of the Republican convention of of the Republican convention or of the Democratic organization that brought forward Henry George. Ask yourself the simple quesdon to while of these bodies would you be most waited to confide your seem, or can anyhody remember a political matter. The propose for which they have been nominated? The propose are enumerated in the private sense? In which are all that mybody seen, or can anyhody remember a political matter. The propose for which they have been nominated? The propose are enumerated in the period of the proposes are enumerated in the period of the period of the proposes are enumerated in the purposes are enumerated in the purposes are enumerated to the period of the propose are enumerated to the period of the propose are enumerated to the period of t

campaigns and helped to decided many elections. and I may say to you that since the long ago anti-CANNOT BE OVERESTIMATED.

The importance of this crisis for the future of

this contest. Sname upon him who now yields to paltry considerations of partisan prole or advanparty consultrations of partial trible of advan-tage! The question has been artfully raised whether Seth Low is really a unifying jower among the friends of good government. Who, when looking at this assemblage, and when listening to the voice of the people, will deay that he is? And I fervently hope and trust—aye. I feel it in the atmosphere



ease of the distinctly feminine organism, the task is too much. Under these circumstances, unless the right remedy

go who cooks the year 'round for a big family.

Under these circumstances, unless the right remedy is used, the poor woman will soon break down completely and fill an early grave. Over 00,000 women have testified to the marvelous merits of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Many of their names, addresses, photographs and experiences have been published by permission in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. The "Favorite Prescription" cures all weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs that bear maternity's burdens. It makes them well and strong. It builds up the nervous system. It makes weak, sickly, nervous, fretful women strong, healthy, amiable wives. All medicine dealers sell it.

"My vonness daughter, Mrs. Julia Pauly.

surrounding us—that he will lead the united friends of good government to a decisive victory.

SENATOR GUY'S ANNOUNCEMENT. The chairman again put off the demands for Mr. Low by announcing that Senator Charles L. Cuy was present, representing the Home Rule Democracy, and had an important announcement to make. The armouncement was hour before voted to indorse the candidacy of Mr. Low. This announcement was received with enthusiasm that seemed to have no limit.

wherever honor, dignity and self-respect are recog-nized throughout the universe. The lesue raised is any nature. so plain that it cannot be misunderstood. It is the foundation of free government. No great question of National policy enters into it. It simply involves the right of free thought, free speech and free action on the part of a free people. The issue in this campaign which overrides all others is this: Shall the right of franchise, which underlies our institutions and is guaranteed by the Constitution of our country, he exercised only by the satellities of a political boss and on the terms and conditions he sees fit to impose?

WAREROOMS:

109 and 111 East 14th St., NEW YORK.

**The can be no missake about this issue as one of great magnitude. The candidate presented is admitted to be one of the foremost citizens of our great city capable, honest, intelligent, practical, of proved efficiency and unshakable integrity. For two months since his name was first suggested for two months since his name has been raised by them, but they have another has been raised by them,

deliver, but some of which he omitted, owing to the lateness of the hour, was as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens: From the point of view of the Citizens Union, this campaign has only one object, namely, to secure good government for the city of New-York. L know that it is considered audacious in some questions to appear, before a constituency comknow that it is considered audacious in some know that it is considered audacious in some quarters to appear before a constituency comprising more than half a million voters with a programme so simple. Many men, I know, find it hard to believe that a cause of this character is capable of evoking a spirit of self-sacrifice in any of our citizens. But let us look at the facts. On the first day of January the charters of three cities, New-York, Brooklyn and Long Island City—the first two the largest and the fourth largest cities on the Continent, and of I do not know how many towns and villages—are to be replaced by the Greater New-York charter. This does not mean simply that the personnel of all these various city, town and village governments is to change on January I. But it means that these various city, town and village governments is to change on January 1. But it means that the actual agencies of government throughout the entire territory affected are to be supplanted by new governmental agencies, in many instances of an entirely different character. The problem before the voters of New-York, therefore, at this election is not simply to secure capable and honest administration of a governmental organization already in operation, but it is to instal over an immense territory an entirely new city government; to unify and barit is to instal over an immense territory an en-tirely new city government; to unify and har-monize interests that have hitherto been sepa-rate and more or less conflicting, and to make the new agencies of government as efficient as those which they supplant throughout the length and breadth of the territory affected.

PROBLEM OF THE FIRST MAGNITUDE.

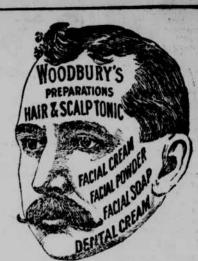
Evidently here is a municipal problem of the first magnitude. There never has been a greater problem presented to the people of any city in this country or abroad. When it is considered that it affects the homes and the business interof people, it is evident that, in its municipal aspect pure and simple, this canvass lacks not one element of consequence to the voters of the city of New-York. ests of more than three millions and a quarter

of New-York.

It seems to me to go without saying that this problem cannot be successfully dealt with by any man who goes into the Mayor's office with a double object in view. It will tax to the utmost the resources of any one whose only object it is to deal with this problem successfully and on its own merits. But if the Mayor of the people's choice is elected under such conditions that his primary obligation is toward some people's choice is elected under such conditions that his primary obligation is toward some other object, a successful installation and administration of the new charter is singly out of the question. If the city government, by the consent of the voters, is to be treated as party spoil, history is full of fliustrations of what is to be expected. The city's work will be done after a fashion, and the work of building up the party, or the faction, of the powers that be will be done with the utmost thoroughness. FORM THE CONTEST HAS TAKEN.

Now, let us see the form that this contest

has taken. There are four tickets in the field. Two of them, the ticket headed by General Tracy and the ticket headed by Henry George, openly proclaim the doctrine that in the solution of this tremendous municipal problem that confronts the city of New-York, National issues and not the local issues ought to dominate in the mind of the voters. General Tracy, or the platform on which he stands, says that the general issue is Bryanism, with a free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and all that that implies. Henry George, in the main, agrees with him as to the issue, and brings into the canvass the Chicago platform of the Democratic party; only General Tracy is against Bryanism, and Henry George is for it. Both of these gentlemen propose certain things for the city, of course. Even a partisan of the strictest sect would hardly undertake to say in a purely municipal election like this that the city "Is not in it at all." Nevertheless, they do say, both of them, that the city's interests are not the paramount confronts the city of New-York, National issues all." Nevertheless, they do say, both of them, that the city's interests are not the paramount issue, and that the voter ought to cast his ballot primarily with reference to National issues. This is the voter's privilege, undoubtedly, if he wishes to do so; but, if he does do it, he must not be disappointed if he does not get good city government. No man can serve two masters, and if the people of the city elect a Mayor becoinage of silver, and all the rest, they must not be surprised if the Mayor they elect subordinates the interests of the city to the exigencies of the party to which he belongs in its strenu-



Signature is printed in OUTSIDE the Original



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has been used for over FIFTY TEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS FOR THEIR CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with perfect SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the BEST REMEDY FOR DIARRHOEA. Sold by drugg;sts in every part of the world.

Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

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SILVERSMITHS.

Broadway and 17th Street, N. Y.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Have you seen the "Novelty Floor"?

ous effort to use the city for the advantage of the party in all succeeding elections. IN PLAIN ENGLISH.

Translated into plain English this means that

appointments will be made to strengthen the party, and that the patronage of the city, wherever possible, will be used for the same purpose. Every intelligent citizen of New-York knows what this means, for he has seen the effect of it with his own eyes. The Street Cleaning Department, under Colonel Waring administration, is an illustration of what ft means to have the departments of the city administered in the city's interest alone. Any one who will recall the condition of the streets

under the immediate predecessors of Colonel Waring will understand the inevitable effect of Waring will understand the inevitable effect of mingling party politics with the administration of the city.

Such considerations as these led Governor Tilden long ago to say, that one of the essential conditions for local self-government was "that in voting upon the administration of public affairs the popular attention and the popular will be freed as far as possible from disturbing elements, especially from complications with

will be freed as far as possible from disturbing elements, especially from complications with State and National politics." And this also is why the recent State Constitutional Convention, controlled by the Republican party, provided for the separate city elections which we enjoy for the first time this year. The committee of the Constitutional Convention, in reporting the amendment upon this subject, which was subsequently adopted by the people, used these words: "Such a constitutional provision, your committee believes, would be very beneficial to

PERSONS

Whose stomachs rebel against tea and coffee find

POSTUM PLEASES PALATE AND STOMACH.